

## NASHVILLE GLOBE.

Published every Friday in the year at 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn., by the

NASHVILLE GLOBE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Telephone, Main 1889

Entered as second-class matter January 18, 1906 at the post-office at Nashville, Tennessee, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

No notice taken of anonymous contributions.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.

One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75  
Three Months .40  
Single Copy .05

Notify the office when you fail to get your paper.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

READING MATTER RATES

5 cents per line each insertion (in black face) advertising copy should be in the office not later than 9 a. m., Tuesday of each week.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Any erroneous reflections upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of the NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management.

Send correspondence for publication so as to reach the office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrive as late as Thursday appear in that number, as Thursday is press day. All news sent us for publication must be written only on one side of white paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

## MEMBER

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 2, '18

## TO THE COLORS.

The restless troop trains come and go constantly. Steadily they pour their thousands of untrained civilians into the cantonments and as steadily they carry the finished product of the training camp to the seaboard, from whence it is but a step to the battlefield. The troop train is become one of the commonest things in America, and yet we see little of and hear less of it. It is not good form to publish its movements. It comes and goes swiftly through obscure railroad yards, and the countryside has but fleeting glimpses of it as it hastens on its way through the daylight hours, the brightness of the dawn or the dusk of the evening.

Everywhere in the United States the troop trains are hurrying to the cantonments with the new levies. Additional thousands of young men are joining the colors. Though the train has become common, not yet is it commonplace or will it become so while the war lasts. Though we have sent many of our boys away it is not yet possible for us to speed each departing contingent without emotion. The same feeling overcome us as filled our hearts when first we bade goodbye to the boys departing for service.

Today as the young men to whom we have committed the nation's destiny depart we have more serious sense of their responsibility and ours, than we had when the men who responded to the first call for troops were sent away. Since that time American troops have reached the battlefield and today are taking part in the fighting. How gloriously they are performing their duty and preserving the national tradition we all know.

A year hence—perhaps in six months' time—the young men whom we have sent to the training camp this week will have taken their place in the battle line. They are of the same breed as are the men who have preceded them to France. We are confident—yes certain—that they will do for us as have the boys who already have added new honors to the flag. They are our boys—and could they do less?

To these young men departing we can say they are supported not only by the flexible purpose of the nation, but by our love and our hopes and everything we have. We have no fear that they will not do their part, and we consecrate ourselves anew to the end that we who remain behind shall do ours unfailingly, completely, thoroughly, uncompromisingly. Let this be the resolve of us all.

To all the boys departing, bid them goodbye, Godspeed and good luck.

## THE COLONEL BALKS.

Such delay as marked the reaching of a decision by Colonel Roosevelt in connection with the New York governorship probably was due to the powerful influences that urged him to seek the office. Surely there could not have been for the colonel himself any particular attraction in being a candidate or in being elected. To become a participant in a factional party fight in New York state no matter what the result would be a sacrifice for the colonel.

In his answer to signers of the petition that he run, the ex-president points out that all his thought is given to the great national issue; and may even be felt to have administered a mild rebuke to those who find time for lesser things. At any rate the answer makes clear that Roosevelt will not run, which is good for the nation, good for the republican party and also good for the colonel.

Among the signers of the round robin calling for Roosevelt candidates were William Barnes, Elihu Root, Senators Wadsworth and Calder, Henry W. Taft, and Charles Evans Hughes. The feud between the two senators and Gov. Whitman, candidate for a third term, explains their stand. Of

interest as reflecting new trends in New York politics is the stand in favor of Whitman taken by leading women politicians, these women notified Colonel Roosevelt that they unreservedly for Whitman and that a candidacy by an ex-president would have no effect upon their allegiance.

In the meantime the colonel and the national figures who spoke at New York convention succeeded in impressing on the party platform a patriotic and constructive spirit. The platform as adopted calls for altruistic intervention in Russia along the line of that which allies are understood to be working out; immediate creation of league of nations to enforce international law, with only liberty loving people eligible for admission; publication of all treaties before they can become valid; universal military training; a national budget system; study of problems of demobilization and abandonment of any tendency toward government ownership of industries when peace comes.

The doom of the lun forces is written large. It will be but a matter of time. However we should not work ourselves up to a frenzy of optimism. There may be reverses. The advance may be costly. It may not all be easy. It is just as important that we not rock the boat of victory as in defeat.

America is moving toward intervention in Russia about the same way she moved into war with Germany, not by taking a firm hold on the bulls horn but a gingerly grasping of the tail and inching along.

Americans and Australians have been jolly good pals in sports many a year, so their present partnership in war is merely a natural and happy development.

The man who sneers at the patriotism of the Roosevelt boys or of their father merely because he doesn't like colonel is not a good patriot himself.

If Son Quentin is not dead, but is a prisoner he can convey to the imperial German hokum his pa's revised impression of what German army can accomplish.

It isn't Roosevelt that William Barnes is gunning for this time. It's Whitman. Therefore Whitman a toadstool and the colonel a lily.

The one real reason Col. Roosevelt is not likely to accept the New York nomination that it would appear like going back to the minors.

The Hungarian diet has refused the vote to women. Why not give it to them, since it doesn't amount to anything in Hungary anyway?

But why they have no necks in their waists and sleeves one can see through—and they wear summer sweaters.

But some of the captured Huns were caught singing Star Spangled Banner.

Is James Hamilton Lewis to run for senator or his present position as senate clown?

The Danube waltz seems in a fair way to be superseded by the Marne Alsie quickstep.

Buy War Savings Stamps. Also coal.

STAGNANT AMERICAN IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS—A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE—OUTSPOKEN IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL—HONORABLE L. C. DYER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM MISSOURI INTRODUCES THE FEDERAL LAW AGAINST LYNCHING—STARTED INVESTIGATION OF EAST ST. LOUIS RIOT.

(Continued from page 3.)

on good were found in the stable of a notorious saloon keeper, who took a prominent part in politics, and he was indicted. There was conclusive evidence of his guilt; but, as was to be expected in that community, many leading officials went to his rescue and testified to his good character. Again, there was a verdict of acquittal.

"The politicians and the police force of East St. Louis and St. Clair County divided among themselves at least \$60,000 a year in graft which they exacted from the gamblers and prostitutes for protection.

"Constables and deputy sheriffs picked up some easy money in the vice dance halls that were open on Sunday in the various saloons in St. Clair County. They were paid \$5 a day by proprietors of these places under the pretense of maintaining order, but under their oaths they should have arrested and prosecuted the keepers and all those present for violating the law.

Records show that more than 300 girls between the ages of 13 and 16 years visited the dance halls run in connection with saloons and so-called hotels, houses in reality assignation houses. These children, their hair hanging down their backs, and in short dresses, publicly engaged in lascivious dances with a motley crew of drunken toughs. The police took no notice of these offenses, nor did the mayor make any effort to close these joints notoriously violating the law.

"A poor widow who had three daughters appealed to Rev. George W. Allison to prosecute the men responsible for their downfall. All of them were ruined in these dance halls. The youngest, 15 years old, visited a saloon one night and was taken to a room in the building and outraged, and nine different men satisfied their

"MADE IN NASHVILLE."



**Quino**

"BEST BY TEST"

THE GANTT QUINO SCHOOL, 638 FOGG ST., NASHVILLE, TENN.

A FRIEND TO YOUR SCALP

lust before a well-known saloon keeper arrived on the scene, when he locked the door and spent the remainder of the night with the despoiled child. There were no indictments, no prosecutions, and no attempts on the part of the police or mayor to arrest the offenders notwithstanding that officers of the law were eyewitnesses.

"The knowledge of this horrible assault became so widespread that a former States attorney finally secured an affidavit from the victim, but he went out of office, and the remaining authorities paid no attention to it. Finally, however, some of those involved in the outrage sent the 15-year-old child to California, where she gave birth to a boy baby. The name of the saloon keeper who participated in the assault was given to Mayor Mollman, but he made no effort to have him indicted, and even refused to cancel his saloon license.

"A well-known hotel in East St. Louis, with a saloon attachment, was offered for sale, and part of the chattels as set out in writing in the contract were two women, whose earnings as prostitutes it was represented would average \$7 a day each. The owner of this hotel lived in New York, and Canavan and Tarlton, both public officials acting as his agents, rented the property. The vice purport for which it was used was the reason held out why it was worth the price asked.

"Between the first of September 1916, and July 2, 1917, the day of the riot there were eight hundred crimes of various characters, ranging from larceny to rape and murder, committed in East St. Louis. In hundreds of cases these straw bonds were taken and when the criminals failed to answer a small fine was levied, of which the justice of the peace received two-thirds and the chief of police one-third. It was a profitable business for the justices, one of whom, now dead, is said to have made \$25,000 in one year.

"Women of the street in kimono, with frowny heads and painted faces, took part in the riots and were, it possible, more brutal than the men. They attacked Negro women and children and beat them unmercifully.

"The mayor's secretary made a practice of instructing criminals; how much they should pay, and he also furnished a list of those who were to go free.

"It is worthy of note that with the aid of the votes of the good women of East St. Louis now has a commission on form of government, which promises to cure some of the evils from which it has suffered for many years.

"One of the unique features of official life in East St. Louis was that permitting constables to summon juries from the barrel houses and saloons. They were known as 'grange juries.' These juries always returned a verdict in favor of the clients of Alexander Flannigan, a friend of the court, or of any other lawyer, or gang leader with 'pull,' and it was the invariable custom for the court to impose a sufficient additional fine to pay for a 'treat all around for the jurymen and officers. These lawyers with a 'pull' proudly took them to a nearby saloon on which was the large sign, 'Court Bar,' where they were 'rigged.'

"As a matter of record many of the prominent citizens of East St. Louis, and many not so prominent refused to pay taxes and then under the law their property was sold. In all such cases the city bought in the property, but never perfected its title, with the result that these taxes were finally barred by the statute of limitation, the city receiving no revenue and the tax dodger retaining his property.

"The saloons made a business of discounting the salaries of city employees, in many cases charging as high as 30 and even 40 per cent. The tougher the saloon the more patrons it had from the city hall.

"A saloon keeper was chairman of one of the assessment boards. He publicly stated that the corporations were assessed too high and the small property owners too low.

"After Mayor Mollman's election, which was brought about by an alliance between corrupt Republican and Democratic gangsters of both races he was the guest of honor at a banquet given by Negroes, and was photographed in the midst of them.

"A witness stated that one of the letters written by a Negro to his friend in the South ran about as follows: 'There is a money tree in East St. Louis. All you have to do is to come up here and shake it and get the money! The Negroes came in thousands in answer to this appeal and others like it. They found no money tree, but instead some of them found telephone poles from which they were hung at a rope's end.

"During the riot a Negro was arrested and taken to jail, so that the mob might not get him. He had not committed any offense, and presumably, was in the safe custody of the jailer. One of the police officers, learning that he had some money in his pocket, constituted himself judge, jury, and witness and fined him \$11.50, and also made him contribute \$5 additional to raise the assessment of one of his fellow prisoners to the proper amount. This petty crook, in learning afterward that the Negro had some change left, no doubt was surprised at his own moderation.

"One of the famous institutions of Brooklyn, a Negro town in St. Clair County was known as 'Aunt Kate's Honkytonk.' A sign over the door

read, 'Something doing every hour. Many witnesses testified that Aunt Kate was protected by the police, and that her place was vile, even in that degraded community. Indecent dances went on as a continuous performance, and abandoned white women interlined the motley crowd of men by dancing naked on the ballroom floor.

"One of the original dances of 'Aunt Kate's Honkytonk' was the 'Che-mise-she-wobble,' a variation of the famous muscle dance of the East. It was a special feature of Aunt Kate's program, and hundreds came from all the countryside to witness it.

"Brooklyn had a high school for Negro girls, in which the town took a pardonable pride; but along came a wave of crime and engulfed this school, and 24 out of every 25 girls who were in the graduating class went to the bad in the saloons and dance halls and failed to receive their diplomas.

"It was a frequent occurrence to find drunken, naked white women in the streets of Brooklyn. They had spent the night in the saloons and in the quarrels and orgies that took place were stripped and turned into the street.

"Marie Hall is a noted prostitute in East St. Louis. She not only had a 'pull' with the police, but she was a great admirer of Justice Clark, and presented him with a new office desk, to which he proudly pointed. When joked by his friends about this gift he remarked he was only sorry she had not given him an automobile instead.

"Some years ago the Council of East St. Louis gave away an electric franchise to a crowd of freebooters who had neither capital nor credit. They never had any idea of establishing an electric plant nor using any of the valuable privileges so freely granted them. These promoters sold the franchise for \$50,000, and ever since East St. Louis has suffered from high prices for electricity, and eastern syndicate finally getting control, paying hundreds of thousands of dollars for the charter. The widow of one of the aldermen exposed the bribery by which the franchise was secured. She filed suit against the original promoters for \$10,000, alleging that \$14,000 had been promised for the votes of 14 aldermen; that they had lived up to their part of the contract and granted the franchise, and that her husband died before he could receive his share of the booty—\$1,000.

"The looting of the city and county treasury has grown into a habit in East St. Louis. More than \$250,000 has been stolen by various defaulting officials in the last five years. In one instance the school fund was robbed of \$45,000, but the prosecution of the thief has gone on listlessly for several years without any real effort to convict him. He was not arraigned for trial until after your committee had left East St. Louis. He then pleaded guilty. Everybody knows who were protecting him, but so many similar thefts have been overlooked that there is but little public sentiment against him.

"After one of the defalcations the thieves took everything in the vault but the metal hinges of a loose leaf ledger, and the fire they started to destroy the evidence of their guilt left that as the only souvenir for the taxpayers.

"The names of the saloons in and about East St. Louis were typed on the widest West in the mining-camp houses, and while picturesque in their nomenclature, they breathe a spirit of lawless defiance. Prominent among them were 'The Bucket of Blood,' 'The Monkey Cage,' 'The Yellow Dog,' 'Uncle John's Pleasure Palace,' with the seductive appeal, 'Come in and be suited,' and 'Aunt Kate's Honkytonk' with 'Something doing every hour.'

"In the latter part of 1912 or the first part of 1913 a hood carrier living in East St. Louis died. It was not known that he had any near relatives, although he carried \$1,600 life insurance. The county took charge and the funeral was assigned to William Degen, an undertaker, who also was a member of the city council. A relative of the deceased appeared later and calmed the insurance. It was found that all the money had been paid to Degen except about \$200. Degen supplied an item bill containing such items as \$800 for a casket, \$100 for a suit of clothes, \$20 for a pair of shoes, \$5 for shaving the dead man, and other and similar extravagant items.

"The whole matter was exposed in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and such a scandal resulted that the authorities exhumed the body. It was found to have been buried in a rough pine box, with scarcely enough clothing to cover it. The whole outfit cost less than \$50.

"It was reported at about the same time that the bodies of women were not safe from the degeneracy of an employee of another prominent undertaker. Another employee of this establishment reported one such instance to his employer and was discharged, while the man against whom the accusation was made was retained in the employ of the undertaker.

"On the night of July 1 Mayor Mollman telephoned the acting adjutant general of Illinois that the mob spirit was rampant; that the police were unable to cope with the situation; and that it would take the strong hand of the militia to preserve order.

"A 8 o'clock next morning Col. S. O. Tripp, assistant quartermaster general, arrived under orders from the office of the adjutant general of the State. After an unnecessary jour-

ney to St. Louis he came to the city hall in East St. Louis, and reported for duty to the mayor, who described the situation to him and gave him entire charge to deal with the conditions as the necessities of the case might arise.

"It may be well at this point to describe Col. Tripp, because he fills an important role in this tragedy, and responsibility for much that was done and left undone must rest on him.

"When the adjutant general's office summoned Col. Tripp in the early hours of the morning he answered the call to duty arrayed in a seersucker suit and a dainty straw hat after having, as he informed your committee, hastily packed his handbag with a lot of toilet articles. Thus ready for any emergency he took the first train for East St. Louis. He brought no uniform with him and although it was his duty to face and quell a riotous mob, at no time was he garbed as a soldier.

"Evidently it was his intention to secure some bullet-proof coin of vantage from which he could view the turbulent scenes in perfect safety, while with a megaphone he could command and dispose of his troops. After hours of consultation with his companion in timidity and inefficiency, the mayor, he ventured in the direction of the mob and, according to his own testimony, saw a helpless Negro, with a rope around his neck, being dragged to his death.

"He described, with a great show of courage, how he grabbed a gun from a soldier and, facing this terrible mob, pressed back 1,500 people by his own unaided efforts. Your committee has been unable to find any evidence to confirm this valiant deed of the redoubtable colonel, where he practically mastered hundreds of infuriated rioters, but as he states it to be a fact, it must be true. It is the belief of your committee that Col. Clayton had no chance to rescue the mob would have knocked Col. Tripp's sailor hat, broken his wrist watch, and sent him back to his concrete dungeon in the city hall.

"It is the unanimous opinion of every witness who saw Col. Tripp on that fateful day that he was a hindrance instead of a help to the troops; that he was ignorant of his duties, blind to his responsibilities, and deaf to every intelligent appeal that was made to him. His presence in East

St. Louis was a reproach to the assistant adjutant general who sent him there, and reflection on the judgment of the governor for burdening his staff with so hopeless an incompetent. Instead of putting himself at the head of his troops, ununiformed as a soldier, and going boldly into the mob, dispersing them and, if necessary, risking his own life to rescue the poor wretches who were dragged through the streets by a mob, he remained in the city hall from 8 a. m. until 12 o'clock, when he calmly repaired to a restaurant outside the danger zone, secured a delightful lunch which it took him more than an hour to order and masticate, and at 1:30 he resumed his survey of the situation from the safe shelter of the city hall.

"Col. Tripp was asked why he spent four hours in the city hall, with East St. Louis in the hands of a murderous mob, and failed to go to the scenes of conflict and take charge of his troops, who were sorely in need of a commander who absolved himself of all responsibility by answering, 'The President never goes out of his office,' and so, by comparing himself to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, he was perfectly satisfied with his conduct. 'Me and the President' was, in his opinion, a complete defense.

"The mayor called the governor on the long-distance telephone and urged that additional troops be sent, saying that the lives and property of the citizens were endangered. But Col. Tripp, the parlor warrior, assured the governor that he 'had the situation well in hand,' and that there was no need for more troops. His judgment in this matter was no better than his ability and courage as a soldier, qualities which he totally lacked.

"Your committee desires to speak a special word in commendation of the conduct, bravery, and skill of Col. C. B. Clayton, of the Fourth Infantry, who in command of Col. Tripp's had it not been for his promptness and determination, the mob would certainly have committed many more atrocities.

"Col. Tripp in his testimony before your committee, undertook to defend his blunders, but he failed utterly. If he had taken hold of the situation upon his arrival, inspired his soldiers with respect for him gone to the center of the disturbance and turned loaded guns against the mob, he would have spared East St. Louis of much of the ignominy from which it now suffers and saved the lives of many innocent men, women, and children.

"Your committee invites the attention of the Secretary of War to the record of this officer as set forth under oath by himself and many other witnesses:

"A Negro, unarmed, making no resistance, and trying to escape the fury of the mob, was knocked down and cruelly kicked and beaten. His condition was so pitiable that he was suffered enough; let him alone. For an ever one of the mob drew his pistol and shot the Negro five times, one bullet plowing through his brain. The soldier then put his gun on his shoulder and calmly walked away, making no arrests.

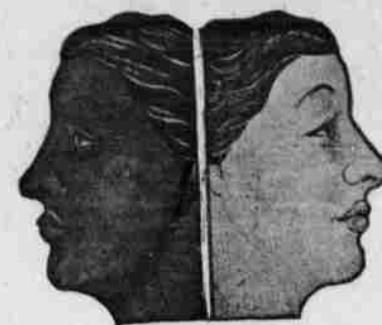
"A number of soldiers openly stated that they didn't like niggers and would not disturb a white man for killing them.

"Three soldiers and two policemen were ordered to close a Negro saloon. On their approach two Negro men ran, and the soldiers and policemen shot and killed both men, although neither had committed any offense. The same crowd shot off the arm of the Negro servant girl, Minnie McGee, already mentioned. They had no warrant for her; she had not committed any offense, she was not even running away. She was cruelly named for life by these official murderers.

"This unoffending girl was vainly shot by the policemen who have been prosecuted. Your committee was unable to secure the names of these militiamen. They must be known to the military authorities. It is the duty of the governor and the adjutant general of Illinois to find these men and to bring them to the most flagrant cases of cruelty revealed to your committee.

## BLEACH YOUR DARK SKIN

RACE MEN AND WOMEN PROTECT YOUR FUTURE



REMOVE FRECKLES, TAN, RISINGS, BUMPS, BLEMISHES—HAVE SOFT, FAIR, BRIGHT, LIGHT SKIN BY USING BLACK AND WHITE OINTMENT.

(BY MAIL 25c)

Be attractive. Throw off the chains that have held you back from prosperity and happiness that rightly belong to you. Apply Black and White Ointment (for white or colored folks) as directed on package, to your face, neck, arms or hands. It is very pleasant to the skin and has the effect of bleaching dark, sallow or blochy skin, clearing the skin of risings, bumps, pimples, blackheads, wrinkles, tan or freckles—giving you a clear, soft, fair, bright, light complexion, making you the envy of everybody. Black and White Ointment is always ahead of powder, which only covers up imperfections. Black and White Ointment removes them. Sold on a money-back guarantee, only 15c (stamps or coin) sent by mail, or if you send \$1 for four boxes of Black and White Ointment, a 25c cake of Black and White Soap included free. Address Plough Chemical Co., Dept. M., Memphis, Tenn.

AGENTS MAKE AN EASY LIVING.

representing us. Apply for territory and special deal. Black and White Ointment provides a chance for you to make an easy living and a good living. No experience required. Write today sending 25c for a box.

"Paul Y. Anderson reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch testified that he heard a soldier tell a white man who was loading a revolver to kill all the Negroes he could that he didn't like them either."

"A member of the Sixth Illinois Infantry boasted that he had fired his gun 17 times during the riot, and every time at a 'black target.' Your committee was unable to secure the name of this soldier."

"It was a common expression among the soldiers: 'Have you got your nigger yet?'"

"A militiaman in uniform said to have been on furlough, led a section of the mob that was killing Negroes."

"A soldier stabbed a white boy with a bayonet and the boy bled to death. The boy was carrying a pair of pants across his arm. That was his sole offense. The soldier was drinking and murderously assaulted him. After a full hearing the coroner's jury unanimously held him on a charge of murder. But later, at a secret trial by the military authorities, he was released."

"Soldiers deliberately shot into a house where seven Negroes had taken shelter."

"G. E. Popkess, a reporter for the St. Louis Times, testified that he saw two innocent Negroes, while feeling for their lives from a burning building, shot down by soldiers. The governor of Illinois has a responsibility in this matter that he cannot evade. The militia of the State are under his control. He can arraign militiamen for misconduct; he can remove officers for inefficiency; he can institute a thorough inquiry that will expose the criminal and the incompetent."

"A prominent merchant of East St. Louis testified that within 24 hours after the occurrence he notified the governor of the case of a militiaman who deliberately shot a Negro with a revolver, a crime committed in cold blood. He did not know the militiaman's name, but it was possible for the governor to learn who he was and to visit proper punishment upon him."

"The governor must be familiar with the wanton stabbing of the boy by a drunken soldier. The facts were reported at the time in all the newspapers as they were testified to before your committee. They are within the reach of the governor in the records of the court-martial which is said to have tried and released this murderer."

"Has any official effort been made to apprehend the three militiamen who next morning after the riot, in company with two policemen, killed two innocent Negroes and shot off the arm of the Negro girl, Minnie McGee? These men were State militiamen, were in regulation uniform, and subject to the authorities of the great State of Illinois. At that time it would have been an easy matter to identify them and turn them over to the authorities to be tried for their crimes. It is evident that no military inquiry conducted by such court-martials as at in similar cases growing out of the East St. Louis riots would have given them their deserts."

"What was to hinder the proper State authorities from making an investigation of this murderous assault? They had the power to search the roster of the companies present at East St. Louis. These men were known to their companions who could have identified them easily."

"Special commendation is due Attorney General Brundage and Assistant Attorney General answered every appeal made to him by the good people of East St. Louis and St. Clair County and, virtually without assistance from the local authorities, remedied many evils. It was due entirely to his efforts that lawless resorts were closed, wherever there had been a violation of the State law he was quick to order the arrest and prosecution of the offender."

"Assistant Attorney General Middlekauff had active charge of the prosecutions growing out of the riot, and he showed neither fear nor favor. He was determined, and courageous, he showed neither political influences nor personal appeals to swerve him from the strict line of duty."

"As a result of these prosecutions by the attorney general's office 11 Negroes and 8 white men are in the State penitentiary; 3 additional white

men have been sentenced to prison terms; 14 white men have been given jail sentences; 27 white men, including the former chief of police, and three policemen, have pleaded guilty to rioting and have been punished."

"These convictions were obtained in the face of organized, determined effort, backed with abundant funds, to head off the prosecutions and convictions. In the case of Mayor Mollman, there seems to have been an open, paid advertising campaign to slander and intimidate the attorney general."

"The State of Illinois is fortunate in having men of ability and character at the head of its law department."

"Your committee wishes to commend the work of Rev. George W. Allison, pastor of the First Baptist Church of East St. Louis, and to express thanks to him for much information which was of vital assistance in bringing out the criminal life of the city and the political influence that encouraged lawlessness. The Rev. Allison is a man of courage, capacity, and determination. Conspiracies against his character and threats against his life did not deter him; the constant danger of bodily harm did not prevent him from continuing his investigations and fighting with all his splendid power, the organized forces of evil. If there had been others on the 'committee of one hundred' with even half his moral force, the example might have been followed, that whole lot of selfish incompetents."

"Paul Y. Anderson, reporter of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was assigned during the past three years to duty in East St. Louis, and was to your committee an inexhaustible mine of valuable information. In serving his newspaper fearlessly he rendered the public a more important service by laying bare the story of faithless officials who could not be lashed, even by exposure, to do their duty. He personally laid before the mayor, positive evidence of the guilt and incompetence of his police force and demanded that he close the gambling houses and the lawless and unlicensed saloons. His investigations, thwarted on every hand, were thorough and trustworthy. He saw everything, reported what he saw without fear of consequences; defied the indignities of officials whom he charged with criminal neglect of duty; ran a daily risk of assassination, and rendered an invaluable public service by his exposures. His testimony before your committee was most interesting and illuminating; his harrowing experiences before and during the riot threw a flood of light on conditions."

"Your committee is indebted to Rev. Father Christopher Goetz, pastor of St. Phillips Church, at Edgemoor, for much valuable information. He was a power for good in his community, and the fact that it escaped much of the contamination of the greater city was due to his vigilance and the publicity he gave the law characters that attempted to gain a foothold in Edgemoor."

"Your committee has not adjourned sine die for the reason that it is possible, at least, that a supplementary report may be made showing the beneficial results of the exposures brought about by the investigation and also by the vigorous prosecutions hereinbefore referred to."

"All of which is respectfully submitted."

"BEN JOHNSON,  
"JOHN E. RAKER,  
"M. D. FOSTER,  
"HENRY ALLEN COOPER."

## STATION CAMP.

Rev. H. L. Tolliver preached at 11 o'clock Sunday and Rev. Willie Holdrege preached at 7:30. All the hearers enjoyed the entire service. We are always glad to have him with us. The Sunday school was quite enjoyable. Class No. 3 changed to get the banner. We all felt overjoyed after having such a glorious rain. Miss Addie Watkins is visiting her uncle for a few days in the city. Mrs. Edie Medding and little son, Joseph, and her sister, Miss Willie Kate Upshaw, after having spent the weekend the guest of Mrs. Wesley Medding, her mother-in-law, left Saturday for the city. Mrs. A. E. Patton began her school work the 29th, where